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Rev. W. J. Sinclair Passed Away

Much Esteemed Baptist Minister at Diamond City

On Saturday afternoon the people of Diamond City and Newlands were overshadowed by a cloud of grief owing to the death of Rev. William James Sinclair, who crossed the bar at one o'clock. Four weeks ago today Mr. Sinclair seemed to be all right and had supper at the usual hour. However, after leaving the boarding house, he had a hemorrhage of the lungs, and since then he gradually became weaker and weaker until the spark of life went out. All that medical attention and faithful nursing could do was done for him, but from the very outset little hope of recovery was entertained.

Mr. Sinclair was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 38 years ago. His youth was spent in the north of Ireland and in the south of England. Having devoted his life to the service of God he entered Harley College, London, England, and after completing his course there he proceeded to Central Africa under the auspices of the Congo Balolo Mission. There he labored for over five years, when health considerations made it necessary for him to have a holiday. On his return from Africa he spent some time with his friends in the Old Land, and then came out to Canada and commenced a course of study in the McMaster University, Toronto.

African life, however, had so undermined his constitution that he was compelled to relinquish his studies and seek a sanctuary in the Greenhurst Sanatorium. He benefited much by a year's stay there and then sought the advantages of the Californian climate. About a year ago he came to Alberta, stayed some time at Medicine Hat, then preached in the Baptist mission in Taber, and in September of last fall he was located at Diamond City.

Perhaps it may be said without the least exaggeration that no pastor could be held in higher esteem by his people than Mr. Sinclair was, and no pastor could win the confidence of the people more than he did. "To know him was to love him." During his sickness the loving hands of many faithful women ministered to his necessities, and just the day before he died a gift of money was brought to him by his people at Newlands. This and in many other ways the people showed how much they loved him and appreciated his work on their behalf.



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to men who know

FUNERAL

Impressive Ceremony Conducted at Diamond City

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the late Rev. W. J. Sinclair were laid in their last resting-place in the new cemetery plot at Diamond City. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. C. C. McLaurin, Calgary, Thos. Underwood, manager of the mines, and Rev. Wm. Reid of this city. At three o'clock the casket was removed from the tent in which Mr. Sinclair lived and died, and taken to Mr. Dalrymple's store in the upper storey of which the funeral was held. Over one hundred people rose to sing "O God of Bethel" and other hymns, amongst which was one which the deceased had said, shortly before he died, was his favorite—"Blessed be the Fountain of Blood."

Addresses were delivered by Revs. C. C. McLaurin and Andrew Hamilton. At the close of a very impressive service those present filed past and took a last look at the remains. The casket was then conveyed to and laid to rest in the lonely grave on the hill-side.

No relatives of the deceased were there to mourn his loss. No one present had known him for more than a few months, but all felt that one whom they had learned to love and trust had been taken from them, and many were the kind words spoken and tears shed as the company stood around the solitary grave on the prairie.

At the grave the company joined in the singing of "Yes, we'll gather at the river," and Rev. C. C. McLaurin pronounced the benediction.

Miners Quit Work

Thousands on Strike

Because April 1st Fails to Bring About Agreement

Between Operators and Men in Many States of the Union

[Lethbridge Herald.]

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31st.—The union miners in most of the coal-fields of the country will lay down their picks and shovels tomorrow. Almost 250,000 of them will stop work in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky and Arkansas.

Springfield, Ill., March 30th.—Illinois coal operators to-night decided to close all the mines of the state for the immediate future, beginning on April 1st. The mines will be closed until about April 15th or even longer, by which time it is thought the miners will have agreed on a new wage schedule.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 30th.—While the miners' convention was in session the operators held a meeting, at which it was decided that until a full settlement was made of all matters entering into the wage schedule and working agreement the mines will be closed down. Owing to the length of time required to adjust many of the local scales it is believed a general suspension will result in the Pittsburg district by April 1st. The miners and operators are in session, however, late this evening.

Seventy Perish in Wyoming Mine

Two Terrific Explosions Wreck the Union Pacific Colliery at Hanna

Rescue Party Suffered

CORPSES CONSUMED

Hanna, Wyo., March 29th.—Seventy-one men are known to have been killed by two explosions, followed by fire, which destroyed colliery No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal Company on Saturday. Fifty of these men were in a rescuing party which was attempting to bring out the victims of the previous blast. Among these was the state mine inspector, D. M. Elias.

The first explosion occurred in the morning, entrapping a mile below the surface, a force of men who were fighting a fire which had been burning in the mine since Saturday. That the loss of life was not greater at the first blast was due to the fact that the miners had been withdrawn to-day for the first time. The fire had been walled off and was thought to be under control until gas, escaping through the brettices, ignited and set off the blast, which buried the fire-fighters and spread a blaze throughout the workings.

A rescuing party was immediately formed and entered the shaft, only to be caught by the second explosion, which is supposed to have been caused by fire-damp.

In the same mine, the explosion on June 30th, 1903, having entombed 169 workers. At that time it was six months before all the bodies were recovered. Eighty per cent. of the victims were married and have families.

MINE CONSIDERED DANGEROUS
The fire started in the colliery last Saturday, since which time regular attempts have been made to extinguish it. It was not deemed safe to send down miners into the mine to-day and they were laid off. Supt. Briggs with a squad of picked men—the best and most experienced hands in the camp—went into the mine early this morning to fight the fire. The flames got beyond their control and communicated with the walled-off gas, and a terrific explosion followed.

The victims were all below the tenth level and it may be weeks before the charred bodies are recovered. The flames already have consumed many of the corpses. The widows and children are grief-stricken, and the scenes about the wrecked mine shafts, where the women and children are calling for relief-workers to rescue their loved ones, are heartrending. Relief parties have run into Hanna from near-by towns to assist in the work of rescue.

BODIES BLOWN FROM MINES.
Seventy-one coffins have been rushed to Hanna. The bodies of Alexander Tennant and Matt Hughtala, of the rescuing party, were found at daylight a hundred feet from the east slope. They had been blown from the mine by the second explosion which killed more than fifty men. Tennant's head could not be found, and one arm was discovered some distance from the body. Matt Hughtala's body was horribly mangled. The rescuing party is working heroically.

The second explosion was due to the carelessness of the relief workers, who rushed into the workings unorganized and attempted to wrestle the entries, at which there were large quantities of gas.

HEADQUARTERS For TOILET ARTICLES

PERFUMES, SACRET POWDERS, TOILET WATERS
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For GENERAL INTERIOR WORK. It dries naturally to handsome gloss, and rubs and polishes perfectly. For light-colored wood, where it is desired to retain the natural color, use Luxeberry Wood Finish.

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Making Hair Look Thick

Latest Fashion Hints

IT IS a very apparent fact that beads, and especially glass tube beads, have replaced spangles on evening dresses. Many of the latest models are veiled with illusion most embroidered with these glass tube beads.

As a change from the scalloped and frayed silk ruchings, which have been so much seen on morning hats, there is a new trimming consisting of a turban of ribbon ends, wired and edged with lace.

Very few felt hats are seen at present, and when the hat is of felt it is edged or lined with velvet or satin. Many hats are lifted up on one side, after the eighteenth century style.

Silk and satin are no longer stretched, but glued on the frame, and two shades, one above and the other below the brim, are the rule.

Hair of harmonizing colors, matching the dress, are now seen; the hat of a contrasting color is now quite "demodee".

The crown are becoming larger and larger, very high and very wide, and some of them have comparatively narrow brims, while others are gigantic in both respects.

Some of the foremost modistes are making many toques, especially of fur.

The great fashion of the moment is for natural, undyed ostrich plumes; but feathers of all kinds are the rage, provided they are long and handsome. Feather aloes, too, are in great favor for evening wear.

With the exception of the reappearance of the long sleeves and the draped clinging skirt, there is not much change in the fashions since last winter.

The shoulder seams are practically the same, the Japanese effect being still greatly in vogue. Skirts are more closely fitting, otherwise similar, and so the modes that prevailed last winter are by no means out of date as yet.

The draped skirt has not come as a surprise, for the semi-Empire waist which prevails necessarily invited its appearance. The "pumpkin" skirt, of great length, and these long skirts are very slightly gathered into the waistband and are clipped at the hips.

Colors that will be used this winter are: deep blue, green, and different shades of raspberry and strawberry.

These are very fashionable colors, especially in very close fitting. Very long and close fitting are the skirts worn in one of the last plays at the Odeon: one costume shows a white cloth over all, and another, a jacket, after the style of a man's morning coat, trimmed with passementerie and black buttons, faced with black satin and open at the waist to a black waistcoat of satin.

Waistcoats are the rage at present, also buttons which appear on a dress in all sorts of unexpected ways; they are usually covered with the material the dress is made of, and are repeated on the shoulders and sleeves, also on the basques of coats.

Artisans which make their appearance regularly at the beginning of every winter, are again to the fore, and seem to be more liked than ever, especially in very soft, shaded and rich effects.

They are used in pleated skirts, accompanied by braided, Scotch-looking coats in plain navy blue or black serge.

The latest hats are wreathed with flowers or foliage, and autumn foliage and chrysanthemums are great favorites at present.

Fancy birds, marabout and gournish feathers are the trimmings that are most "recherche" and are very expensive. Nut and rosewood brown are the colors that seem to be most favored just now in millinery.

The masculine bowler inspires some of the latest shapes, but the wide toque seems to be coming greatly to the fore.

Corset Accessory

LITTLE diamond-shaped corset shields are now offered in the shops.

They are lined with rubber, washable, covered with batiste, silk or nainsook.

It is to be attached to the corset just under the arm, where the friction between the outer clothing is often not only unpleasant, but sometimes disastrous, especially to full-figured women.

These trifles are easily attached to the corset, and are supplied with an understrap by which to secure them.

The frequency of shampooing must be regulated entirely by the character and condition of the hair and the sort of atmosphere to which it is exposed.

Very oily hair to appear thick should be washed every fortnight, and the same thing may be said of hair that is filled with dandruff. In some extreme cases a weekly cleansing is absolutely necessary.

When the egg shampoo is used there is no chance of harm being done. Eggs themselves are a tonic to the growth.

Very often hair becomes thin and short and yet does not seem to come out at all.

The secret of this condition is that the hair has become very dry, the oily nu-

triment does not extend the entire length of the hair shaft and each little fiber becomes weak and broken, the touch of a brush or comb being sufficient to cause these to fluff away from the growth.

The remedy is found in applying this tonic every night. A dram of hyposulphate of potash, four drams of tincture of labrador, two drams of spirit of rosemary and four ounces of alcohol.

A good help for hair in this condition, too, is every night to comb it in the opposite direction to that in which it has been worn during the day.

The panacea for fluffing hair has caused many a taker to become unnaturally dry and brittle.



How to Gather Hair Together.



Comb Opposite to the Way Worn.

The Girl Who Would Have a Pretty Waist

THE girl with the high waistline and the too-well-developed figure very often, in dressing, accentuates the defect in ill-advised decorations.

The high-waisted girl can make her waist look longer by the simple trick of pulling down her corset carefully and fastening it down with the trifle hose supporters. Pull down the back tightly and the front and hips will take care of themselves.

Short-waisted girls should make the arms look long. They must never wear large bows at the waistline, or under any consideration wear a wide belt.

The short-waisted girl may lengthen her waistline by taking the proper exercises. If she will stand with her knees stiff, bend forward as if she were swimming, and take out her feet alternately behind her, she will find the waistline is actually more waisted. It should be for grace and beauty.

The plump girl should try this exercise. Place her hands upon her hips and pivot her body to the right, then swing to the left. She should not move her feet at all, but simply swing to the right and left.

Her next exercise should be deep breathing. Let her place both hands upon her sides and bend forward, taking a deep breath. Then let her place both hands upon her hips and bend backward, taking a long, deep breath.

The short-waisted girl must study her looks. She should hold her chin high. Tiltting the head backward will make the waist look slender. She must not poke out her chin—merely raise it a little.

The plump girl should never dress raising. The tiny, tilted hair, the coquettish little neck arrangements, the pretty little gawags and the artistic trifles of dress she should avoid as the plague. The shoulders, too, should be dressed as smoothly as possible.

With care, the best corsets and an understanding of her particular style, the short-waisted girl can easily overcome the defects of her figure.

Unwasting Gives Vitality

Hair Dyeing

GRAY HAIRS—Against hair dyeing I enter a strong protest ninety-nine times out of a hundred. Gray hair is usually vastly becoming to youthful faces and imparts a certain air of distinction, as women very often discover when they powder their hair for a party.

As for gray hair of age, it is nature's method of refining and softening the face, and she so harmonizes her work that the aged face looks younger when framed in gray or white than when hair retains its color. Some attempts to color the hair are absolutely ghastly. The most reliable dyes will cause mischief when used upon hair which has recently been treated with other tonics or chemicals.

The hair must be perfectly clean when any restorer is used.

Yellow Neck

EDNA K.—Very, very yellow complexion and necks can be whitened only by the use of a decided bleach that will gradually fluff away the old skin and just as gradually disclose a fresh white one.

Such a preparation, recipes for which are often given in these columns, can easily be made at home. They are perfectly harmless.

The red hands might be helped by a change of soap. Hands often tire of one soap after awhile and often rebel against its use. When going to bed cover the hands with talcum powder. Immediately after bathing the hands spread thickly with some soothing cream. Let it remain on for some few moments, then wash off and dry hands carefully.

Don't wear tight corsets or tight collars; they always make the hands water. When bathing use only tepid water.

Keeping Young

A WIFE—A few dollars spent for new ideas in the beauty line is never regretted.

More than one woman who has become interested in facial treatments, changing coiffures and matters of that sort has grown young under such delightful stimulation.

Women no longer feel ashamed of their efforts to keep young and pretty. The men even have fallen into line, and are having their facial treatments at the barber shop instead of the hairdresser.

Sometimes all a woman needs is a little suggestion or two in the way of hair dressing and the proper use of cosmetics to be immediately transformed from a plain little woman into a radiant, sparkling, lovely creature.

There are worse ways of spending one's money than trying to keep young. To be young and pretty is usually to be happy. And if you are happy what more do you want?

Reducing Facial Flesh

TORNTONVILLE—Massage will reduce the flesh about the face and chin, the front of the face.

Use only enough cold cream to prevent the fingers from slipping, and then rub hard from the points of the chin up the ears. Repeat three times.

The change will be slow, but it is a sure method of reduction, however it persisted in long enough.

Developing Emollient

DAISY D.—An excellent emollient is made by mixing two ounces of linolein and one ounce of cocoa butter. They may be combined by melting over a slow fire.

Remember that it is the friction as well as the cream that counts.

Timely Advice by Mrs. Symes

OWING to the great amount of mail received and the limited amount of space given this department, it is absolutely impossible to answer the letters sent to this department in the Sunday issue following the receipt of the letter. The letters must be answered in their turn, and this oftentimes requires three or four weeks' time before the answer can appear on the page.

All correspondents who desire an immediate answer must inclose a self-addressed envelope for a personal reply. This rule of the department must be complied with in regard to personal letters.

New Style in Hairdressing

DOUBTFUL—The double braid which goes around the head, meeting in the front with an arrangement of puffs, is the very newest and smartest way of dressing the hair.

Since it is almost impossible to arrange real growing hair this way, it is necessary to resort to artificial makeshifts, which, after all, is very convenient, since you can rush it into the dresser drawers at night instead of combing it out and cutting it around your own thought done.

The double braid is made of light, curly hair, so that it weighs little or nothing.

Your own hair is arranged waved, or marcelled, and arranged in a loose pompadour all around before the grand hirsute symphony is attached.

You will appear very grand and magnificent in it, and it is sure to be strikingly becoming.

Vaucaire Tonic

VERY THIN—The Vaucaire tonic is what you need. Formula is: Twelve ounces of simple syrup, 25 drams of lactophosphate of lime, 35 drams of tincture of fenel.

Take two spoonfuls in water before or after each meal, as prescribed.

Every morning bathe the entire body with cold water, rubbing in the moistened skin with a bath brush, and then rinsing with a little cold water.

You will feel very much invigorated when you begin each day, if you follow these directions.

Massage for the Mouth

A. R.—Massage is the only treatment for the drooping corners of the mouth. Make the movements upward and outward. Downward facial movements

A USEFUL DEVICE

While this piece, when adjusted, has a most natural, grown-on-out-own-grounds look, the wise woman knows that, while it is a frightful thing to say in public print, it's an easy guess that a barrel of hair does not grow on a single human head.

One of the best arrangements for making the hair look thick and at the same time holding out one's pompadour perfectly is a little fringe of naturally curly hair woven on a soft wire.

This is placed on the head, falling over the eyes. It is ruffled with the pompadour and drawn away from the face.

Such a contrivance is not at all expensive and will save one's real, for all hair greatly.

The long real hair can then be arranged on top of the pompadour in the shape of puffs or curls or braids, according to one's own ideas.

The hair will be more popular than over this winter. It has been popular for eighteen years in Paris, and nothing as yet has been found to take its place.

There are few women whose hair is not more becoming when it is waved, but very often there are many reasons why the popular methods should not be employed.

The hot marcelling irons, unless in the hands of an expert, conscientious worker, are apt to play havoc with one's hair.

There are many ways, however, that hair may be made to look thick and curly without resorting to heat.

The undulated effect may easily be obtained with small combs or with hairpins; both ways are exceedingly simple and comfortable without being injurious or unbecoming.

WAYS OF CURLING

With hairpins the hair is divided into even strands and twisted in and out between the prongs of the hairpin, the ends holding the strands in place.

To use the comb method: The hair is dampened thoroughly with a good hair tonic. About ten ordinary side combs and an old-fashioned round comb are required.

The hair should be brushed up loosely and fastened in a knot on the top of the head; then the combs should be put in carefully in an even and unbroken line, the bottom row pointing downward, and the second row pointing downward, so that the teeth lock together and hold the hair in a puff between.

The round comb should be used in making the bottom row, and it will be found to fit the head comfortably and make an even line of wave.

More than three rows of combs are unnecessary, and sometimes two will serve quite as well.

A chow of tulle, the color of the hair, arranged at the back of the neck, is another effective device for making the hair look thick.

One word of caution must be given, however, to the maid or matron who acquires for herself the very smart and distinctive style of hair dressing demanded at the present moment.

However neat the locks which are the natural growth of the head, they must be kept in the most perfect condition by constant care.

When middle age is reached and the falling out of the hair commences, the scalp must be kept in perfectly healthy condition or there will be a noticeable difference between the genuine growth and the factory brand used.

Unfortunately, the predominating beauty will belong to the latter.

It is most important for the vitality of the hair that it be ventilated regularly. Then, the hairpins used must be perfectly smooth so as not to tear or irritate the scalp; hair brushes and combs must be kept scrupulously clean and hair tonic applied with the greatest of regularity.

One of the best hair growers obtainable is made as follows: Forty grains of resorcin, one-half an ounce of water, one ounce of white hanel and one ounce of alcohol.



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Farm Machinery**

CANCELLATION

WOLF BOUNTY

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN THAT AFTER APRIL
20TH, 1908,

No More Wolf BOUNTY WARRANTS
Will Be Issued

GEO. HARCOURT,
Deputy Minister of
Agriculture

Edmonton, March 25th, 1908. 7-2

Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application
Subscription \$1.50 yearly, in advance
W. A. M. Bellwood, editor and manager

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908

WOLF BOUNTY

The Alberta Government is cutting
out the Wolf Bounty for the present
as the grant for that purpose is ex-
hausted.

Since the adoption of the regula-
tion, providing for the payment of
bounty on wolves, the sum of
\$21,674.40 has been paid to persons
applying for bounty. Of this
\$4,628.70 was paid during the year
1907, and the balance \$17,045.70
since January 1st of the present
year.

Warrants are now being received
at the rate of two hundred and fifty
dollars per day, which means that
the \$20,000 voted by the Legislature
for this purpose will be exhausted
early in April.

As it is deemed inadvisable to un-
duly exceed the amount voted for
this purpose, all Wolf Bounty In-
spectors have been instructed to
cease issuing warrants after the 20th
day of April, 1908.

Notes and Comments

There is a possibility of a tunnel
being constructed between the city
of Montreal and the south shore of
the St. Lawrence.

The legislature of Prince Edward
Island has prohibited the running of
automobiles in that province. After
while they will want automobiles to
carry their mails.

Every constituency in Ontario is
getting ready for the political fray
and candidates are rapidly being put
in the field. It is thought the elec-
tions will be in June.

Tenders for Fireguards

SEVEN TENDERS, enclosed, "Tender for Fire-
guards," and addressed to the Minister of Public
Works, Edmonton, Alberta, will be received up to
noon on Wednesday, April 2nd, 1908, for the pur-
pose of the following description, which is in the
planning of the department and is to be in the
shape of a rectangular fireguard to be placed in
front of the main entrance to the new court house
and to be of sufficient depth to cut and cover roads,
streets, etc., and to be of sufficient width to be
placed in the full width of the road and not less
than 12 inches in height.

2094.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2095.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2096.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2097.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2098.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2099.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2100.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2101.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2102.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2103.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2104.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2105.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2106.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2107.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2108.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2109.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2110.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2111.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2112.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2113.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2114.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2115.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2116.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2117.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2118.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2119.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2120.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2121.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2122.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2126.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2127.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2129.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
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of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2138.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
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of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2139.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
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of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2140.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2141.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2142.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
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tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
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tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

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east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2150.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2151.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2152.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2153.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2154.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

2155.—Reploughing fireguard starting at the south-
east corner of section 24-2-14, south 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian and following the line be-
tween the 20th and 21st townships, north 1/2, west 1/2
of the 4th Meridian. Approximate distance 20 miles.

New Coal Mines

Mr. Duncan of Ottawa, represent-
ing a wealthy Welsh syndicate, is
here and we understand has instruc-
tions to immediately sink a shaft for
coal on Sec. 29, about half a mile
south of the town. It is said work
will commence right away.

J. B. Yeasley, broker of Toronto,
was here Monday. We understand
he is considering the matter of open-
ing a coal mine north of the river.

Bridge Soon to Start

Just as we go to press we learn
that Mr. Chalmers of Edmonton,
government engineer, and Mr.
Simons of Medicine Hat, foreman
for the bridge contractors, are in
town and intend to start the con-
struction of the bridge over the Belly
River immediately. We understand
part of the crew from Medicine Hat
will be here in a few days.

This will be good news to the
settlers north of the river and also to
the people of Taber.

School Report

Following is a list of those who
obtained over 60% in their reports
for March:—

CENTRAL SCHOOL.
Standard I., Part I., Class A:
Linnie Haycock, Van Duncombe,
Arthur Cook. Class B: Mary Blue,
Stanzas Stringham, Lilly Oakland.
Class C: Alven Simpson, Leroy
Stott, Kathie Haycock, Dewey Nel-
son, Wilfred Duggan. Part II.:
Janet Fraser, George Christensen,
Blanche Collett.

Standard III.: Lizzie Fraser, Wayne
Winchester, Rella Clarke, Hiram
Janson, Raymond Backus, Leslie
Shirts, Wesley Neilson, Margaret
Collett, Josephine Barton, Jean
Miller, Leland Wilson, Goldie
Sparks.

Standard III.: Duncan Weaver
88, Raymond Jensen 81, Ezra Pax-
man 76, Fred Christensen 75, Evan
Stringham 73, John Fraser 61.
Standard IV.: Archie Bennett 88,
Ben Barton 70.
Standard V.: May Paxman 65,
Herman Jensen 61.

SOUTH WARD SCHOOL.
Standard I., Part I., Class A: Jno.
Garick 86, Julia Garick 71, Rudon
Holman 71, James Flynn 67, Enoch
Jones 61, Bernice Carol 61. Class
C: Beatrice Sparks 84, Steve Garick
67, Marry Flynn 65, Teddy Sparks
64. Part II.: Fernie Beck.
Standard II.: Russell Wellington
78, Bryan Johnson 77, Arthur Hull
65, Eileen Wyne 63.
Standard III.: Rudolph Davis 82,
Jack Ritchie 72, Grace Davis 81,
Olive Keeley 78, Harry Wyne 77,
Elizabeth Jones 71.

MISE SCHOOL.
Standard I., Part I.: Margaret
Toni 67, Lyle Harper 63, Michael
Nee 63, Annie Rutkaji 61. Part II.:
Josephine Nee 65.
Standard II.: Edith Harper 63.

Following is a list of those who
did not miss a day during the month:

CENTRAL SCHOOL.
Primary Room: Mabel Layton.
Intermediate Room: Lizzie Fraser,
Wesley Neilson, Raymond Backus,
Donald Blue, Wayne Winchester,
Lillian Wilson, Leland Wilson,
Luzanne Bennett, Geo. Christensen,
Willie Haycock, Harris Fraser,
Elmer Harmer, Janet Fraser.
Senior Room: Ruben Collett,
Ezra Paxman, Duncan Weaver, Jno.
Fraser, Evan Stringham, Archie
Bennett, Howard Hill, Sara Craig,
Rulon Stringham.

SOUTH WARD SCHOOL.
Rudolph Davis, Enoch Jones, Ber-
tie Jones, Beatrice Sparks, Teddy
Sparks.

MISE SCHOOL.
Lyle Harper, Josephine Nee, Mar-
garet Toni.

The Alberta Temperance and Moral
Reform Association may start a
monthly paper.

JUST ARRIVED
A VERY SPECIAL CASE OF
**WRITING PAPER
AND ENVELOPES**

The best value ever offered in Taber
See our line and be convinced

**WESTLAKE'S
JEWELRY & STATIONERY
STORE**

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908

Taber Breezes

James Wilson left for Calgary on Monday.

W. E. Bullock was up at Lethbridge Tuesday on business.

Look for C. A. Cooksley's millinery opening advertisement on this page.

Dressmaking and alterations done. Call at Mrs. Robbin's, north of Truswell's Store. 4-4t

Let your Easter Suit be a Campbell and you will be well pleased.—Campbell and Anderson.

Corpl. Barschel of the R.N.W.M.P. arrived, down Tuesday and will be stationed here in the future.

Fire broke out Monday night in R. W. Wallace's cigar store, Lethbridge, and caused a loss of nearly \$10,000.

Mr. Spenger, who broke his arm in an accident last week while bringing in a load of coal from Minot, progressing nicely.

Bishop B. A. VanOrman and wife were Lethbridge visitors Tuesday. Mrs. VanOrman will visit Salt Lake City before she returns.

A SNAIL—Three choice acre lots in residential section of the town; good well, splendid water, free flow. Apply to **Moss Simpson**. 52-4t

Frank Johnson will drive the delivery wagon for Green and Malo in the future instead of W. K. Johnson, who goes to his homestead at Mihot.

Three hundred boys in Taber, are there? Well we have just three hundred New Boys' Suits, one for each, the best value ever seen in Taber.—Campbell and Anderson.

Strayed from Taber last fall two old work horses, one white and one sorrel, both half branded "7" on left shoulder: \$25.00 reward for their return to Taber.—John Walton, Union Hotel, Taber. 4tp

Louis Johnson, who has been employed in Mr. Douglas's since it first started, has gone to his homestead at Purple Springs, where he will be "at home" to his friends in his bachelor's quarters after April 1st.

Hurry! All orders for seed potatoes during the next 15 days will be booked for delivery at any time until May 1st at my special seed potato sale price, \$1.25 per 100 lbs.—Jas. F. Johnson, Woodpecker, Alta., dealer in all kinds of farm produce and groceries. 6-6t

Mr. C. E. Moe, who has been manager of the Eastern Townships Bank here, has given up his position and will enter into another line of business in Taber. Mr. C. H. Niles of Sherbrooke, Que., arrived up Sunday and will take charge of this branch.

Mr. Charles Marose and family of Hereford, N.D., arrived Tuesday evening and will settle upon a farm a little over two miles west of the town. Wednesday they were busy getting their car unloaded and their effects moved to their new home. All will welcome Mr. Marose to this district.

All will regret to learn that P. N. Bourdages, restaurant keeper, has met with disaster during these close financial times, and that his equipment and stock will be offered for sale by the bailiff, D. W. Burns, on Saturday, April 11th, at 2 p.m., to satisfy claim against him for rent. Notice of sale appears in another column.

A. P. Voale left Friday night for Kootenay Landing on business.

The Taber Board of Trade meets on Friday evening at eight o'clock in the city hall.

E. C. Jones went to Grassy Lake Wednesday in connection with a large painting contract.

Walk in and see our Walk-over Shoes, perfect style and perfect wear. Campbell and Anderson.

Second-hand baby carriage, as good as new, for sale. Enquire at the Taber Free Press Office.

Mr. G. Mansel of the Taber Drug Store is opening a branch at Grassy Lake and will soon be ready for business there.

Mr. R. W. Wright, jeweller, and Mr. J. A. Macarthy, hardware merchant, of Prince Albert, are here looking the town over with a view of starting into business.

T. J. Depew was at Lethbridge Monday, and he tells us that they had quite an exciting time in the Lethbridge House at the time of the fire in a near-by building.

Mrs. Pugh, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) G. W. Leech, left for her home at Winnipeg Friday. Master, Vivian Leech accompanied and will spend a time in the city with his aunt.

Dr. Lang received the sad intelligence on Wednesday evening of the sudden death of his father at Winnipeg. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause. He was 76 years of age. The Doctor left by the morning train for Winnipeg to attend the funeral. The Doctor has the sympathy of all in his sorrow.

Judge Stewart of Calgary was here last week and held a two-day investigation in connection with arranging wages and contracts for the Woodpecker mines for the next twelve months. W. E. Bullock was arbitrator in the interests of the operators and F. H. Sherman for the miners. The result of the investigation is not known yet.

The home of Bishop VanOrman was the scene of a pleasant party on Wednesday evening, when quite a number of the young people spent a most enjoyable game and other amusements. In the games prizes were awarded and were won by Miss Ruby Lyons 1st, Miss Maggie VanOrman 2nd and Miss Ruth Johnson 3rd. The game was apparently not in its any stage. All say they could not have had a more pleasant evening.

The basket ball season is soon to open at Taber. Already the club has had a communication from the Calgary Tigers, who are out for the championship of that city, for a game to be played here about the 15th April. Calgary is said to have a fine team, but we think they will find their match in Taber. The Taber boys can put up the real thing in basket ball, and no doubt when the match takes place there will be a big crowd out to cheer the boys to victory.

The Minstrel Maids, who made such a good impression in Taber some time ago, will return for another time—Thursday, April 9th—in an entirely new programme from that of their last visit. The first of the Minstrel Maids is followed by a new musical comedy, entitled "Pikers and Peckers from Bullveier Peak." Tiny Haley on Martin will appear in a new act. Miss Ruby Lang sings "I'm afraid to come home in the dark." Seats on sale at Alberta Drug and Stationery Co.

Tuesday was the birthday of Miss Jennie Barton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Barton, and the event was celebrated by giving a party to a number of her friends. The evening's entertainment consisted of games and music, and a jolly time was spent by all. The happy party broke up about midnight, all wishing Miss Barton many returns of the happy day. Among those present were Misses Thyrza Layton, Maggie Holman, M. VanOrman, Bessie Bennett, Eddie Love, Phyllis Hobbs, Gerty Simpson, Rachel Russell, Josephine Barton and Goldie Wing, and Messrs. Rulan Stringham, Evan Stringham, George Edwards, George Russell, Clarence Holman, S. B. Barton.

A. J. McLean of Calgary is in town.

E. M. Siggles of Detroit was in town last week.

Sheriff Young of Lethbridge spent Saturday in town.

A. C. Paddock of St. John, N.B., was in town Monday.

A. S. Bowman of the ranch at Chin was in town Friday.

Wm. Johnston was a Winnipeg visitor to town this week.

Major Cousins of Medicine Hat paid Taber a business visit Thursday last.

D. Fraser of the firm of Donald Fraser & Co., Montreal, was in town Friday.

D. Needham was up from Grassy Lake Friday. He reports the town going ahead.

Fifty cents per leg is our price for the "Miner" Overall, it beats anything.—Campbell and Anderson.

During the past week quite a number of car loads of wheat have been shipped from here. Taber wheat is of first quality.

Rev. D. Jones has been very ill this week from la grippe. We are pleased to learn he is somewhat better.

The many friends of Miss Keoley will be pleased to learn that she is recovering from her illness and is again able to sit up.

Mr. Wm. Palmer of Raymond will lecture on the "Causes of Infidelity" in the L.D.S. Church on Sunday evening, April 5th, at 7:30 o'clock. All cordially invited.

Mr. J. T. Stephenson has been confined to the house this week suffering from neuralgia in his head, but we are pleased to know he is gradually improving.

C. Leonard, who has been with the Rogers-Cunningham Co. at Lethbridge, has resigned his position, and is now manager of the Reliance Trading Co., Mr. McDonald having resigned.

New Settlers

Mr. and Mrs. O. Hefty and three children, and Messrs. F. Linde, John Leuba, P. Hongsild, W. Linde, Bonig, Winge, Lear and S. Dunn arrived Saturday from Spring Grove, Minn., and will settle upon their farms a few miles south of the town. They have this week been busy unloading several car loads of effects and moving to their homes. The people of Taber extend a most hearty welcome to these new settlers. We understand they have a steam ploughing outfit on the road, and as soon as it arrives they will start breaking their land and putting in crops.

Church Services

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Sunday school at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sacrament meeting at 2 p.m. Sunday evening service at 8 p.m.

Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. Primary Association every Saturday at 3 p.m.

St. Theodore Church—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion on first Sunday in month at 11 a.m.; Evening prayer 7:30 p.m. Sunday School 11 a.m., except first Sunday in the month; first Sunday in the month school will be at 3 p.m.

Knox Church—Morning service at 11 a.m., followed by Sunday School and Bible Class. Evening service, 7:30. Wednesday Congregational Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

BIRTHS

WOOD—At Taber on Monday, March 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wood, a daughter.

HAYNES—At Taber on Tuesday, March 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Haynes, a son.

DEVILIN—At Coal City on Tuesday, March 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Devlin, a son.

JONES—At Taber on Thursday, March 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jones, a daughter.

**Taber Opera House
One Night Only!**

THURSDAY, APR. 9

RETURN ENGAGEMENT
OF THE FAVORITES

**The
Minstrel Maids**
In an entirely New Programme
since last Visit

Beg of Pretty Girls!

New Costumes. New Songs.
New Dances.

Seats on sale at the Alberta Drug and Stationery Co.

Bailiff's Sale

By virtue of a Landlord's Warrant to me directed to satisfy a claim of \$25.00 for rent past due and unpaid, I have distrained the goods and chattels of P. N. Bourdages, restaurant keeper, Taber, consisting of beds, bedding, bedchairs, furniture, dining room equipment, kitchen equipment and stock, consisting of cigars, biscuits, canned goods, etc., and will offer the same for sale on the premises, Lot 21, block 15, in the Town of Taber, on Saturday, April 11th, at 2 p.m.

D. W. BURNS.

Man's Best Friend

Tribute to a Faithful Canine Friend

Lovers of dogs—and who, indeed, is not the lover of a dog?—will be interested in the lines written by Edgar Howard, editor of the Columbus (Neb.) Telegram in tribute to a faithful animal. Mr. Howard is one of Nebraska's best known Democrats. When Free Press readers have finished Mr. Howard's tribute to his dog they will not need to be told that he is a master of the language of words, even as he is a master of the language of love.

"Rix is dead. Rix was a dog in the animal kingdom, but a tall man in the attributes of kindness and loyalty. He never spoke about his own virtues, but he showed them in his every-day life. I wish I might know the man who gave the deadly poison to my dog. I have no desire to carry physical injury to that man, but only a desire to make him a better and gentler man by painting for him a picture of poor Rix and his sufferings. For many days, under the skilled treatment of a veterinary and the nursing of those who loved him, Rix fought against the effects of the drug, never complaining, never showing resentment, rewardling every effort in his behalf with a wag of his tail or with an expression of thanks from his kindly eye. In the last effort of his life he dragged himself to my feet, raised his drooping muzzle and laid it in my hand, as if I've seen a child repose a weary head on mother's knee. Thus he died, and in the death-glaze upon his brown eyes I thought I read a message of pardon for the whipping I had given him one day when anger had driven from my head that fair sense of reason which should direct the movements of men, if not of dogs. I have never been able to accept the teaching of those ancients who held that at death-time the souls of men and women are sometimes transferred to the bodies of birds and dogs, but if I could accept that view I should then believe that one day they lived upon the earth a rare and radiant soul within the body of the gentlest woman that ever came, to brighten and to bless the earth with her good presence, and that when she died the death of the body the gods transferred her soul to the body of poor Rix, so gracious and good was he. But I can't believe such things, and all that is left for me is a wish to give to Rix in my memory-garden a place among the roses, with a promise and a pledge to strive to make my own life among men reflect somewhat the lessons in loyalty and kindness acquired by contact with my dog. And so, good Rix, good-bye."

**We desire to Announce to the Public
Our First Spring Millinery Opening
Beginning WEDNESDAY, April 8th**

Our Customers will find on display a most comprehensive variety of the Latest Millinery Novelties, including an exceptional line of Trimmed and Pattern Hats

C. A. COOKSLEY

For Up-to-Date

LADIES' FANCY WARE, MEN'S AND BOYS'

FINE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Call and Inspect our New Stock

The Blue Front Store



Weekly Free Press AND PRAIRIE FARMER, WINNIPEG
Family Herald AND WEEKLY STAR, MONTREAL

Taber Free Press
THESE THREE - \$2.50
REGULAR PRICE \$3.50

An Offer which Meets the Special
Wants of All Classes of Readers

The Western Canadian reading public is made up chiefly of these classes—Persons who have lived in the West for a lengthy period and are out-and-out Westerners; and recent arrivals from the Old Country, from the United States, and from Eastern Canada. Perhaps no one newspaper could cater with complete satisfaction to all these classes, but by this combination offer every special need is met. The Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer gives a complete record week by week of all happenings in the Western Provinces. In addition it has special departments for American and British settlers. The Family Herald and Weekly Star supplies the former resident of Eastern Canada with the news of the Eastern portion of the Dominion in detailed form, and the Taber Free Press provides the local Western news, which you cannot do without.

TABER FREE PRESS:

Find enclosed \$2.50, for which send me Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, Winnipeg; Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal; and Taber Free Press, for one-year each.

Startling Statistics

Rev. T. C. Buchanan, superintendent of the Methodist Missions for Alberta, has compiled some statistics, which, to say the least, are startling. He has kindly given them to the Edmonton Board of Trade. They are as follows:—At the beginning of 19th century Canada had a population of 250,000. At the same time the United States had 5,350,000. After a lapse of a hundred years Canada has 6,000,000, while the United States had 75,000,000. In other words Canada increased in population 22½ times, while the United States increased in population 14½ times. During 1905 twice as many immigrants came into Canada from all sources as came into the United States from all sources during the first ten years of the nineteenth century. Last year 300,000 people came into Western Canada, or one-fifth of the

population of Western Canada, or one-fourth of the population of the whole of Canada. At no time in the history of the United States did immigration exceed one-sixtieth of its population in one year.

In exact figures 277,376 people came into all Canada during 1907.

Contrasting the dialects the officials in the immigration offices at Winnipeg are required to know thirty different languages. In 1897 7,921 foreigners came into Canada, while in 1907 74,607 came. If the rate of increase should be as great as that of last year the foreign population will be 3,000,000 in five years' time.

In 1907 Hindus to the number of 2,413 came into British Columbia, also Japanese. It is interesting to note that Canada is receiving immigration from the east, the south and the west.

Victoria, B.C., has a Highland pipers' band of ten pieces. Their pipers' band is not much larger than Taber's and we doubt if they can put up any better music.

A Mule Ranch

Ohio Stockman Thinks Alberta
Can't Be Beaten

Three miles from Shepard there is a ranch such as is rarely found in Alberta. It is a mule ranch and is owned by J. M. Purtee, an Ohio stockman, who first came up here in 1906 and became favorably impressed with the country.

Mr. Purtee has on his ranch a handsome black Spanish jack named "Black Mink," four jennets and a large number of mares. He says that Alberta is a most admirable climate for mules, his animals having been running out and rustling all winter, and being now in much better shape than they were when in Ohio, where they wintered in a stone stable, and had a man in the building all the time to watch and feed them.

Mr. Purtee says that he will not have any mules to sell for five years to come, as he intends to turn out none but the best from his ranch, and he wants to break and train all of his stock before he turns any of them over.

Are you a subscriber to the Free Press? If not, why?

A special audit of the books of the town clerk and treasurer, John Smithers of Moosomin, was presented to the council and shows a shortage of \$2,205.35. Instructions were given to notify the Guarantee and Fidelity Co. to ask them to make good.

FASCINATING GEOLOGY.

A Study That Bites the Imagination and Wonder of Man.

"Perhaps the greatest era in the history of geology," says a writer in the London Times, "was the era in which the cataclysmic conception of terrestrial changes gave place to a belief that such changes had, in large part at least, been gradual and continuous and produced by the slow operation of causes still in activity in all parts of the globe. The cataclysmic conception had its original source in doubt in the Biblical narrative of the deluge and in the extent to which the highly figurative language of that narrative had been interpreted, upon the basis of many generations of men. It found natural support in the phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, eruptions, phenomena visible and even startlingly productive of great local changes and seeming to afford at least possible or conceivable explanations of all other changes which had preceded them."

"It gradually came to be perceived that these great and startling events were really insignificant both in their character and in their extent when they were compared with those wrought by the simple influence of weather, by the splintering of rock surfaces by the freezing of water with in crevices, by the denudation occasioned by rainfall and to be noted by those who are observant, in the turbidity of every streamlet after a shower, by the gradual encroachment of the river mud to the bed of the ocean and by the alterations of land and water shown by fossil remains, by the current, not once only, but frequently in many parts of the globe. The fascination exercised by the pursuit of this tracing back the trail of nature's work has been strongly felt by many of the greatest intellects of the century, and hence it has followed that geology has been studied with an ardor which, in spite of the comparative newness of the pursuit, has already placed it in the front ranks of contemporary science."

"Those who are insensitive to its fascinations or who are ignorant of the truths which it has revealed have often been disposed to deride its utility and to think that the time devoted to it might have been better employed. It might be sufficient to say that geology furnishes the knowledge which is essential to the economical and successful extraction of the mineral treasure of the earth, of the coal and iron which have done so much to create and foster the prosperity of England or, as Professor W. J. Sollas of Oxford put it in his address, that it has conducted water to our thirsty cities, has poured the gold of Africa into the lap of commerce and found diamonds to adorn the fair."

"But these things, he declared, were subordinate to the endeavor of the geologist to foster right thinking on the mysterious problems presented by the planet on which we dwell, and in this great endeavor of his work he will encounter the assent of all who recognize what has been in past time the effect of right thinking upon human history and its influence in raising mankind to the level which its most civilized representatives have now attained and from which they look forward to still further advancement. The sciences of science have seldom been stimulated by more utility than, as a matter of fact, utility has followed in its steps, wherever these have been directed."

A HANDSHAKE.

Story of a Parting Clasp by One Who Observed It.

They had been talking about various ways of shaking hands and had justly with good reason, the ground covered by all the philosophic writings on handshakes when one of the men in the group said:

"The most expressive handshake I ever saw was given by one man to another. There was no tie of kinship between them."

"Such was about forty. Both were in perfect health. One had the prospect of many years of life. The other, due to the strain of a life, and the man whose hand he held was to kill him."

"It seemed to me then that I could read the meaning of the handshake given by the man about to die to the man about to kill him. It seemed to say: 'You are a good man, and I like you. I think you for many acts of kindness and especially for this friend I grasp.'

"When the thinking hand clasp the sides and top of the head play their special part. In fact, about the only portion of the entire layers of the brain substance that has never been found to have the least connection with any sort of thinking is that lying above the eyes."

"There is another curious fact about the thinking apparatus. Nine men out of ten at least do all their thinking on the left side of the brain and might as far as their purely mental operation is concerned, get on just as well if the entire right half were removed."

To be sure, a tumor on the right side of the brain, a broken blood vessel or a disintegration of the brain substance is apt to cause more or less complete and permanent paralysis of corresponding groups of muscles, always, of course, on the left side of the body, since, as is well known, nearly all the nerve fibers in passing from the brain to the body organs cross over to the other side."

"Such an injury to the right side of the brain, however, does not in general affect the mind. This remains as clear and sane and vigorous as ever. On the other hand, the very same injury to the brain which on the right side affects only the body will when it occurs on the left side affect the mind as well. To paralysis of the muscles is added curtailment of the thinking powers."

There have been men who have lost a couple of brains out of the right side of the head and retained all their mental faculties unimpaired. There have been other men in whom the loss of a half a brain from the left side has resulted in them for the remainder of their lives unable to recognize by sight their own wives."

I have said that most men do all their thinking on the left side of the brain. The remainder use only the right sides of theirs. These, moreover, are the left-handed men."

Apparently, too, right-handed men are right-eyed men also, and not only sight a gun or use a microscope with the right eye, they also sit to drive or stand to row or grasp tools in the way that will give to their eyes the more unimpeded view. In addition, right-handed men are also right-eared, while they hear with both ears, they listen with the right as any one may test in his own case for himself."

Left-handed men are correspondingly left-eyed and left-eared. Thus, the centers for the more skillful hand and probably for the better trained eye come normally on the same side of the brain as the thinking apparatus, so that the eye, hand and thought work together."

In general, then, all the thinking is done on the left side of the brain. Can we not go further and say that particular kind of thinking is done in particular regions of the left cortex?"

The physiologists, of course, have the entire brain mapped out into various compartments, here, or there. This part of one's brain operates when he plays his chess in the closet, that when he throws them at the city."

Now, as a matter of fact, we have "free-lance" in the mind and "organs" in the brain, at least as far as we have a handshaking playing muscle and a wood sawing muscle and still another muscle for standing still. The brain acts as a whole just as the body does. We use all our muscles to play ball, and we use all them to saw wood."

I have already touched upon the case of the man who suddenly lost the ability to recognize his wife. This man, who was a workman in Glasgow, had his skull fractured by a blow on the left side of the head about midway between the ear and the crown, so that a splinter of bone became imbedded in the gray matter of his brain. At once he lost the capacity for thinking about what he saw."

Though his sight was sharp enough, he could not recognize the most familiar objects. His friends, his children, his wife, appeared merely as colored spots, yet otherwise his mind was clear, and the moment any of them spoke he knew them at once. He could not tell by eye-sight how many fingers were held up before his eyes, but by touch he could count them as well as ever."

Still stranger freaks of mental blindness, however, are those that also be the bursting or plugging of minute blood vessels in the brain. There is a New York case of this sort, an educated, middle-aged woman who took up her newspaper one morning and to her consternation found that she could not read a single word."

A minute artery had become stopped; the blood supply was cut off from the little spot of gray matter which the sight-uses, used in telling the shape, printed and written words. To the day of her death this woman never read another letter. Yet in every other respect she continued normal. Few of us have any idea of the things that are going on in the right brain, and are doing things in the right way."

WORK OF THE BRAIN

Curious Facts About the Human Thinking Apparatus.

WHERE THOUGHTS ARE BORN.

Right Handed Persons. Farm Ideas in the Left Half of the Brain and Left Handed in the Right Half—Strange Freaks of Mental Blindness.

Common sense has it that the thinking is done in the front part of the brain, so that a high forehead means a lofty intellect. Common opinion, it turns out, is exceedingly wrong. More hard thinking is done at the back part of the head than anywhere else. Much of the rest is done in a region just above the ears."

When the thinking involves action the sides and top of the head play their special part. In fact, about the only portion of the entire layers of the brain substance that has never been found to have the least connection with any sort of thinking is that lying above the eyes."

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portant deeds of our lives are our words. It is scarcely more than anything else that makes us human, while words are not so much "for the purpose of conveying our thoughts" as the only answer by which we are able to think effectively at all."

Peet, injuries, therefore, are more depressing to the victim or to his friends than are those which affect the "speech center" at the side of the head a little above and in front of the auditory area. An apoplectic stroke at this point often paralyzes an entire half of the body and renders the victim dumb for the remainder of his days."

It sometimes happens, however, that the plugged or ruptured blood vessel injures just the right bit of brain tissue to cut off the power of speech and do nothing else. The patient can use his mouth and throat as before for everything except talking. Sometimes if the injury does not extend to the center from the hand he can communicate in writing."

He can read and understand spoken words as before. Occasionally he can utter parrot fashion any sound in the language or even repeat correctly any phrase said in his presence. Sometimes the aphasic can use words of any syllable. Sometimes he retains a small stock of words. It may be no more than a few names. Sometimes he knows his stock of proper names or it may be all his nouns."

There have been aphasics who would articulate perfectly, but were continually at a loss to find the appropriate word. It is all a question of the precise point where the anastomosis happened to occur and the extent of the destruction. In all cases what is lost or curtailed is the ability to think about spoken words."

It seems strange that when one is dining he innervates the muscles of the tongue and lips and throat from the side of the brain in the other half of the brain, but when he turns to speak to the waiter he controls the very same muscles from the left side of his brain only."

It all goes to show how peculiar and in a sense artificial is human speech and ability to think in words."

SCALP WOUNDS.

Various Results That May Come With a Bump on the Head.

A bump on the head is one of the commonest of accidents, but the skin which covers the cranium is tough and is protected by the hair of the scalp, so it is comparatively rare that the blow results in anything more serious than a bruise. This is fortunate, for an open wound of the scalp is a rather difficult affair to manage, and its complications and sequels are likely occasionally to give more or less trouble."

A severe bruise, such as may be caused by striking the head with considerable force against a blunt projection, say the rounded edge of a table, usually results in more or less local swelling, but in the majority of cases the effused serum or blood under the scalp becomes a thing of the past."

Left-handed men are correspondingly left-eyed and left-eared. Thus, the centers for the more skillful hand and probably for the better trained eye come normally on the same side of the brain as the thinking apparatus, so that the eye, hand and thought work together."

An ordinary bruise of the scalp does not call for much attention. If the swelling is considerable the scalp and hair should be thoroughly washed, and then a lotion should be applied of borax dissolved in cologne water or a wash of witch hazel. If the hair is very thin it may be shaved over the bruise, so that the lotion can more readily reach the part if the sufferer is a boy, but it is a girl the hair will have to be cut as short as best it can. The hair need not be cut unless it is really a case serious enough to call for the offices of a surgeon."

When the scalp is cut or torn the matter is more grave, both in its present status and its possible consequences, and had better be left to the doctor to treat. A blow hard enough to tear the scalp may have been sufficient force to crack the skull and even if the bone is intact and the fracture may never in another part of the skull from that struck through the operation of what surgeons call contrecoup or a "counterblow" the scalp may become inflamed and slough away, leaving the bone denuded, so that it may lose its vitality and give rise to trouble calling for surgical interference, or it may become the seat of an infection which in due time will need washing and possibly a few stitches to bring the cut edges together."

Value of Understanding.

The habit of being content with nothing less than understanding a thing is of inestimable value to every young or old. No matter what one's occupation or responsibility, his first task is to understand what is his part to do. Understanding means content to know a thing before one's eyes, but to know a task, a position or an opportunity in its relation to the things it requires some thinking, therefore, to have a comprehensive grasp of any place of work in its rightful relations. No one is successful in every thing without clearly enough thinking to understand clearly what he is to do and go on. Understanding means content to know a thing before one's eyes, but to know a task, a position or an opportunity in its relation to the things it requires some thinking, therefore, to have a comprehensive grasp of any place of work in its rightful relations. No one is successful in every thing without clearly enough thinking to understand clearly what he is to do and go on. 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